BUILDING UP ITS CASE.

personal rectitude and courage, but as well for their perfect judicial manner and their power of forcible and felicitous expression. As a criminal Judge, Judge Barrett has had a long and important experience. He has tried surely as many as 800 indictments, and it has happened with curious continuity of occurrence that the accused people brought before him have been guilty. And yet the record of reversals against him is confined to two cases. These two, though, are among the most noteworthy. So much so that on one occasion when complimented upon his exceptional record, the Judge replied: "Yes, I know. They are two cases out of many hundreds, but those two were so much before the public that I fear I am set down as a Judge who, instead of being never reversed, is always reversed." These were the cases of Jacob Sharp for bribing the Aldermen and James A. Flack for procuring a fraudulent record of divorce. The Court of Appeals set both these prisoners free. But is there any human being who knows of their cases and who doubts their guilt?

both these prisoners free. But is there any human being who knows of their cases and who doubts their guilt?

Judge Barrett's appearance has changed a good deal since he last sat in the trial of an indictment. His hair and beard were almost black when he tried Jacob Sharp. They are nearly white now, and yet he looks as strong and as alert, if not as young, as he used to. Some say he is a severe Judge, but they generally mean that a guilty man did not get off. Mr. Brooke likes him, or at least he thinks he might have a worse fate than to appear before Judge Barrett. For there is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court who is just as stern as Judge Barrett and not nearly so gentle in his way of putting things, and Mr. Brooke once encountered him. When the trial was over and his client had started for Sing Sing, Mr. Brooke strayed into the District-Attorney's office, seated himself leisurely on the corner of Mr. Nicoli's desk, peeped at him amiably over his glasses, and said: "De Lancey, you know I've had a good deal of experience practising law over in Philadelphia and here, now, haven't I?"

"Why, yes, of course you have."

"Well now, De Lancey, I desire to say to you that Recorder Smyth and Judge Barrett boiled down together, condensed and sublimated, would be mother's milk in comparison with that new Judge, Ingraham."

So, If Mr. Brooke has not just the Judge he

Ingraham."

Mr. Brooke has not just the Judge he

wants, he is not in such straits as he might be. This is the happy thought wherewith the true philosopher consoles himself in all adver-

TESTIMONY OF THE DAY.

who was on the stard when court adjourned Mon-day night, resumed his place when it met again erday morning. He had not been cross-examuld have been willing to forego. In the crowded in the city. Mr. Choate was among them, and alongside of Judge Barrett. Mr. Roct, Mr. Rollins and Austen G. Fox were others of the leaders of the Bar who found interest in the duel between the winess and the defendant's lawyer. For it was something of a duel. Mr. Brooke appears to believe that it will accrue to the ad-

Mutual Life which had paid the \$500 to Kirfel or Muller or Wimmers, for the identification for the police of the prisoner Meyer. He said that the company had offered a reward of that sum of money for that service. Mr. Gillette first saw Muller two days after Meyer's arrest. He saw him in Chicago at the office of the company's Chicago attorney, linkerton detective name of the same of the factor of the fact under arrest. Yes, he did make a statement. Yes, it was voluntary. No, it was not sworn to. They were there an hour and he met Wimmers again the next day at the headquarters of the Pinkerton agency, and later in the day on the train matters relating to this indictment during the trip from Chicago to New-York, and the next time he saw Wimmers was in the office of District-Attorney Nicoll, on the morning of their arrival from

MR. BROOKE CHECKMATED.

Mr. Brooke was solicitous to secure from the vitness an admission that the Mutual Life Insurance Company was paying a considerable part of the expenses of this trial, but the witness refused to make it. He said, or the contrary, that, al-though it had advanced some money to bring witnesses here from Chicago, it had done so only on the order of Mr. Nicoll, and that the only witnesses whose expenses the company was paying were two of its own employes. Although Mr. Brooke had industriously labored to induce the witness to say that the company had been thus financially sustaining the prosecution, he resented Mr. Wellman's question as to whether the witness nad ever offered or authorized anybody else to offer money to Muller to testify in this trial; but the Court allowed the question, and Mr. Gillette said he had not.

Meyer's effort in associating himself with his wife, as the widow of Baum, to collect the \$3,500 policy from the Mutual Life, was further testified to by Thomas R. Meyler, the mortuary clerk of that company. The gentleman who supports this some what creepy title, is young, but his eyes and memory are good. He had seen the defendant and Mrs. Meyer in the office of the Mutual company on April 5, 1892, and Mrs. Meyer told him that she was Mrs. Baum, and she produced a proof of the death of her alleged husband. When he began to put questions to her about her husband, Meyer sd to say that she could not speak English well. Meyler did not like the looks of this fact, and he sent them away, teiling them to come again. When they came again on April 11, Meyer displaying a check that Mrs. Baum had received from the Washington Life for the \$3,000 policy,

Meyler turned them over to Mr. Gillette.

Thomas J. Mumford, of No. 107 Broadway, the manager in New-York of the Aetna Life, identified Meyer as the person who had called on him with Mrs. Meyer to collect the \$1,000 policy that Baum held in that company. Meyer's alias on this occasion was William Reuter, and Mrs. Meyer was again the widow of Baum. They asked for blank proofs of death, explaining that Baum, the inured, had died, and the blanks were supplied to them. They returned with the proofs two days later, and called twice thereafter to inquire if he had received from the home office of the company at Hartford the check for the policy. It had not arrived on the day of their last visit, though it did almost immediately afterward. But they never came back again, a fact upon which the State places much importance, for it was at this time that they had become involved with the Mutual Life, and had found themselves the objects of

Meyer told Mr. Mumford that he was a friend of Baum, the dead man, and Mrs. Baum; that he and happened to come to New-York at this time, and had found the Baums in trouble, and had remained until Baum died, and was now going to remain until Mrs. Baum settled up her business. Having held the check for some time to await their de-mand for it, and no demand being received, Mr. Mumford returned it to the Hartford office. Mr. Brooke did not examine this witness. It was noticeable, indeed, that he did not take the trouble examine the representatives of any company except the one that had given its time and money the discovery of Meyer's offences, Mr. Mum ford's testimony, with that of subsequent wit-nesses, was certainly as hurtful to Meyer in the proof it afforded of his swindling operations as that of Mr. Gillette, so that it was quite apparent that what made Mr. Gillette's evidence offensive to Mr. Brooke was the fact that he had served the cause of society so effectively by bringng Meyer to the bar of justice.

MONEY WHICH MEYER GOT. Cyrus Munn, of No. 21 Cortlandt-st., an agent of

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Tie clasp, 75c. Scarf pins, 59c. Menthols, \$1. Emeries, \$1. Garters, \$2.50. Suspenders, \$3.50. Scissors, \$2.75. Book marks, 25c. Penholders, \$1. Penknives, \$2. Hat pins, 50c. Send for cata-

J. H. Johnston & Co., 17 Union Square, N. Y.

whether he hadn't poisoned him, did Meyer say anything to you? A.—Yes, he came out into the hail and then into the kitchen, where I was, and he asked me if I had heard anything.
Q.—Well, what did you say? A.—I said I didn't pay any attention.
Q.—Well, what did he say then? A.—He said: "My wife has been accusing me of hutting a man in New-York. She said I cut his throat."
A warm argument took place between Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Brooke upon the admissibility of this evidence. The District-Attorney contended that it was both competent and important, because it not only pointed significantly to the facts proved concerning the occurrences in the Thirteenth-st. flat, but it also showed that Meyer, after his wife accused him of poisoning a man in New-York, went to the kitchen, and, fearful that Mary had overheard Mrs. Meyer, endeavored to mislead Mary by saying that Mrs. Meyer had charged him with cutting a man's throat, when, as a matter of fact, and as a matter known to Mary, she had charged him with poisoning a man.

Mr. Brooke insisted on the other hand, that the life-insurance business for thirty years but who nevertheless paid Mrs. Baum \$3,000 on the policy Baum held in that company, was the next witness. He came along with a timid little smile of a propittating character, and as he took the oath to tell the truth he gave a little nervous ccugh. Among the few diversions in an inquiry into human wickedness such as this, not the least interesting is to watch the manner of witnesses as they take the chair, and it is amusing to notice how many of them offer up that timid little propitating smile and give that quick, nervous little cough, as much as to say: "Let me off with my life, gentlemen, please; anything short of that, of course, is entirely at your disposition, but kindly spare my life."

Mr. Munn's testimony and that of Dwight Burdge,



THE FIRST JUROR REFLECTING; THE SECOND KNOW IF THIS IS CONVERSATION.

an agent of the New-York Life, and not make the differ from that of the other agents concerned in Meyer's operation. They identified Meyer and Mrs.
Meyer. Mr. Burdge had also been in the business thirty years, and he also paid the policy Meyer held in his company. The amount collected from the New-York Life was \$1,000.

Thomas Tierney, while a to the transport of Thomas Tierney, while a to not although she had seen him only willer at once, although she had seen him only

An incident in the testimony of Thomas Tierney.

An incident in the testimony of Thomas Tierney.

A notary public in the service of the Washington
Life, afforded a new glimpse into the sentiments of
Mr. Hayden, the third juror. Mr. Hayden evidently
decision to marry at that time was reached only
decision to marry at that time was reached only believes in strictly legal evidence. Mr. Tierney had been told to relate the conversation that occurred between him and Meyer, Mrs. Meyer and Muller on the witness and the defendant's lawyer.

For it was something of a duel. Mr. Brooke appears to believe that it will accrue to the advantage of the defendant to bring out the fact that his villanies were exposed, and his swindling, if not murderous, career checked through the good offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Brooke seems to argue that this ought to condemn the company in the eyes of good cittzens, but more especially that it ought to acquit the prisoner in the eyes of the jury. So he has not failed to bring out strongly every appearance in the case of the Mutual Life's officers and agents. And when he has succeeded, though in no case has it cost any effort to succeed, in proving that Mr. Gillette or his right-hand man, Mr. Julien, has said this or done that, he has always "h'm-d" with considerable unction.

Mr. Gillette resented this in his soul, if not in his soul, the proof sense, howan occasion when these three people were at Tier-

ligent the subject the greater the difficulty. This woman does not look more than ordinarily bright. She appears to be about thirty years old. Her figure is rather slight, and anything but shapely. Some part of the fault of that belongs to her clothes. She wears in the courtroom a black dress with a good deal of bead trimming on it, put there in a painful effort to make the dress look fine. She wears a hat which is rather picturesque and effective, or would be if worn by a woman who was in sympathy with the hat. Her face is not exactly displeasing, and certainly it do s not look wicked. The mouth and lips have a sensual appearance.



DANIEL P. GILLETTE.

DANIEL P. GILLETTE.

Her complexion is fair, and there is an absence of anything distinctive in her face, either of feature or expression. When she stands to be identified her manner is a trifle embarrassed, but she does not seem to be going through anything that is to her mind an ordeal. She seems rather insensible of anything like shame in connection with her postition. She sits away on one side of the courtroom in a little box by herself, thirty feet distant from the prisoner. Sometimes they communicate with one another, smilling in a cheerful way. The woman's face does not suggest deliberate villanty, but it does suggest a mind and disposition easily operated on by a stronger nature.

Interest in the trial was quickened when Mary Nelss, Muller's latest wife, took the stand. She said she was born in Toledo, Oblo, and had always lived there until May 30, 1822. At that time she met the Meyers, who were living in Toledo, at No, 967. Draw-st. Meyer going by the name of Hugo May-ler. She became a servant in their household, doing general work, and remained there with them until they left Toledo in October. She went with them from Toledo to South lend, ind, At that time from Toledo to South lend, ind, At that time from Toledo to South lend. Ind, At that time heyer's appearance swas precisely as it is now. That is, his hair was cut rather short, and he wore no other beard than a mustache. The significance of this testimony lies in that he must have channed its appearance after leaving New-York subsequently to the death of Baum. While here he wore a beard and his hair was long. She stayed with Meyer until December, and then she went alone to Chicago, going directly to Muller's house, and from that time she has lived with Muller as his wife. She first met Muller at Meyer's house in Toledo, and after that she saw him twice before going to live with him.

MR. AND MRS. MEYER QUARRELLED. In its legitimate effect on the trial of Meyer, Mary's testimony was not important, for the Judge directed that the most of her significant evidence should be stricken from the record. It related to conversation she had overheard at South Bend between Mr and Mrs. Meyer. The questions that brought out this conversation, though objected to by Mr. Brooke, were allowed by the Court, on the ground that they were proper in themselves, and that he could not tell whether the facts they would ground that they were proper in themselves, and that he could not tell whether the facts they would clicit were proper or not until he had heard them. These were the questions and answers:

Q.—Did you overhear a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Meyer about Ludwig Brandt? A.—I did. Q.—What was said in that conversation? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were quarrelling. (Mr. Brooke objected to that statement, and the Court decided that Mary must confine herself to a statement of the conversation.)

Q.—Then was aid in Mrs. Meyer say? A.—Mrs. Meyer asked Mr. Meyer what he had done to that man in New-York and if he hadn't poisoned a man in New-York and if he hadn't poisoned a man in New-York all? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that all? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brooke demanded that this be stricken from the record, but the Judge said he didn't know whether that was the proper thing to do or not; that it might be for the lury to say whether the man referred to by Mrs. Meyer, if they believed mary's report, was or was not Ludwig Brandt. The Court thought it might be well to hear something else about the conversation, if there was anything else to hear.

Q.—After Mrs. Meyer had asked her husband what he had done to the man in New-York and

an agent of the New-York Life, did not materially | that he at least could be depended upon to obey it



twenty-four hours before the ceremony took place; that they were married by a justice of the peace named Brayton, whom neither of them had seen before, and that a certain Mr. Kirby was present. Mary said that she did not know that Kirby was a Finkerton detective. Mr. Brooke did not say that he did know it, but he left it to be so inferred, and he also left it to be inferred that the presence of a Finkerton detective at Mary's marriage, under all the circumstances of the case, rass powerful evidence in disproof of the charge that him months prior to that time Meyer had poisoned Ladwig Brantt with arsenie and antimony. There may be those mimble enough to follow Mr. Brooke and that the world among the facts in the case at farping the facts of the fact in the case at farping the facts of the fact with the facts of the fact that facts are fact that she had gone to Muller's house, living with him as his wife, having seen that the fact that the facts of the fact th

Mr. Nicoll," he said, decisively; "the law will not permit that."

And Mary left the stand.

Herman H. Kipp, who described himself as an undertaker, at No. 126 First-ave, having identified Mrs. Meyer as a person whom he knew in March and April of 1822 as Mrs. Baum, and having identified Moller as Wimmers, said that he was present in the Thirteenth-st, flat at 12 o'clock on the night of March 20, 1822, with Dr. Minden. Muller and Mrs. Baum were there, He had called about the funeral, having been employed by Dr. Minden to conduct it. He examined the body of Baum, and Brandt's photograph being shown to him, he identified it as a picture of the dead man. The next day Muller and Mrs. Meyer called at his office and selected a coffin. It was a black cloth casket with black silk textile handles, and a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay and a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay and a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay and a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay and a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay and a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay hand a plate was put on it with the name "Gustay hand."

Q.—What did you request? A.—I asked her for a pin.
Q.—What did you want with the pin? A.—There was a button missing from the dead man's drawers and I wanted to fasten them.
Q.—Did she give you the pin? A.—She did.
Q.—What idid of a pin was it? A.—It was an ordinary safety pin.
Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I fastened the drawers with it.
Q.—Did you attend the funeral of Baum? A.—I was my wagon.
Q.—Who went with it? A.—Two men of mine, Vimmers and Mrs. Baum.
Q.—Where was it buried? A.—In Evergreens Ceme-ery.

Q. Have you seen that body since that time? Q.—Have you seen that body since that time?

A.—Yes.
Q.—When? A.—On July 5, 1892.
Q.—On what occasion? A.—I went to the cemetery and exhumed the body.
Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I brought it to my office and had it deposited in my embalming room on a table and examined it.
Q.—Are you sure it was the body that you buried on March 20 from the flat at No. 220 East Thirteenth-st.? A.—I am.
Q.—How do you know? Was it well preserved?
A.—It was well preserved and the features were the same as those I had seen before.
Q.—Did you find on the body the safety pin that you had used to fasten the drawers with? A.—I did.
Q.—Where? A.—Just where I had placed it in the drawers.

Q.—Where is it now? A.—I have kept it as a souvenir.

As a souvenir! Well, that was the way that the grave-digger in "Hamlet" looked at Yorlck's skull. Mr. Klpp said that the body had not "shifted." Shifted! How pleasant!

MR. O'SULLIVAN WANTED TO KNOW. An autopsy took place when the body was laid out on Kipp's table. Coroner Schultze, Dr. O'Hare, Dr. Waish, Professor Doremus, Dr. Minden, the

witness and two of his men were present. Mr. O'Sullivan cross-examined the undertaker. Mr. O'Sullivan arose in a languid way and assumed a languid attitude, and in a languid tone desired the witness to inform him how many kinds of embalming there were. He showed that the witness knew his business pretty well and seemed to show that his business pretty well and seemed to show that he himself knew it even better. He brought out that on the occasion of the witness's first visit to the flat he had closed Baum's eyes and mouth. "Then," said Mr. O'Sullivan, "if somebody has testified-referring to the evidence of Mrs. O'Heron, Mrs. Meyer's neighbor in the flat—that on the morning of April 1 she saw a body in that room with its eyes open, it must have been another body, is not that so?" But the witness did not agree. He said that the eyes of dead people having been

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closed often open of their own accord, and that such things happen every day.

Q.—How did you identify the body you exhumed as the body you buried? A.—By the face.

Q.—Now, didn't you identify it by that safety-pin? A.—The safety-pin may have had some influence with me.

"Of course it had," said Mr. O'Sullivan.

Mr. O'Sullivan asked many questions aimed to test the undertaker's memory as to the condition of other bodies that he had exhumed after burial, and he was anxious to procure the names of dead people with whom the undertaker had had that experience. But Mr. Kipp's memory was reluctant on these points, and he remarked that it would hart him in his business to talk too much about such things. However, the fact, important otherwise, was brought out, and by Mr. O'Sullivan strongly dwelt upon, that dead men's beards continue to grow on their faces for many months after life is extinct. Mr. O'Sullivan showed other and even more intimate acquaintance with the bablist of bodies.

Cotoner Schultze described the autopsy. He said that the body having been brought from Evergreens Cemetery into New-York County, he ordered that the autopsy be made, and he told how the heart, lungs, brain, Hever and spleen, kidneys and intestines were removed, placed in a bottle and scaled.

Mr. Brooke, in cross-examining the Coroner, tried to show that the law directed him to hold a jury inquest and that he had violated the law both in failing to do that and in cutting that body, and in surrendering its organs to Professor Doremus for examination before he had got official authority from the District-Attorney and the Supreme Court Judge to do so, the point being that he had done all this to facilitate the plans of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to get hold of Meyer. But Mr. Nicoll produced more law and other haw, whereby it appears that all Schultze had done was precisely what Mr. Nicoll produced more law and other haw, whereby what Mr. Nicoll produced more law and other haw, whereby what Mr. Nicoll produced more law and other haw,

AN ATTEMPT AT DISGUISE Detective Von Gerichten, of the District-At-

betreetve on German, the brought Meyer from Detroit on July 16 to New-York City, and that two days later, when Meyer was arraigned in court, his beard had been shaved from his face.

Mr. Brooke objected to this evidence, but it was admitted on Mr. Nicoll's contention that it showed Meyer's purpose to escape identification. Mary Nelss had testified that while Meyer lived in To-ledo and South Bend he had worn only a mus-Neiss had testified that while Meyer lived in Toledo and South Bend he had worn only a mustache. Subsequently to that he had let his beard grow so that when Yon Gerichten arrested him he had a two months growth on his face.

Dr. Minden testified to the service he had rendered Baum as his physician during his illness. He said that on March 9, before he saw Baum, Meyer came to his office and said he was a physician and had been living in Denver. It happened that Dr. Minden had resided for several years in Denver, and he asked Meyer if he knew certain people there. Meyer professed acquaintance with them. Meyer said that he was thinking of settling in this city, and asked Dr. Minden's advice, and upon the doctor's counselling him not to do so he said he guessed he wouldn't and went away. Haif an hour later Baum came in, and asked his professional treatment, and two days after that he was summoned to the flat to attend Baum, then in bed. He made twenty-one visits. He described the patient's condition from day to day. He described his treatment of the case and how Baum grew steadily worse. The symptoms were those of chronic dysentery. The Doctor prescribed first opium and bismuth; then a mixture of strychnine and morphine, sulplaste of magnesia and sulphuric acid. A few days before Haum's death he prescribed pelists each containing one one-hundredth of a grain of arsenite of copper. This was the only medicine containing arsenic that he prescribed, and he prescribed no antimony. Two days before Baum died the witness told Mrs. Baum that his death was imminent. He made the same communication to Haum himself. He asked Mrs. Baum that his death was imminent. He made the same communication to Haum himself. He asked Mrs. Baum that his death was imminent. He made the same communication to Haum himself. He asked Mrs. Baum the his denth was imminent. He made the same communication to allow him to obtain counsel, but on her refusal, on the ground of expense, he called in two of his friends who were physicians.

When Baum died Mu

with great particularity into the arsenical and antimonial possons in the atmosphere of the smelters second il. Rose, Company D. scratch. Time-7 seconds. in Denver, until the Court informed him that that was not cross-examination. Then he elected from the doctor the fact, which may or may not do Meyer any good, that although the doctor had no doubt in March, 1822, that Baum's illness was caused by chronic dysentery, he was now gattered.

**Second. H. Rose, Company D. Scratch. Time—7 seconds.

**Go-yard dash (handicap), open to all amateurs—final won by F. C. Puffer, New-Jersey Athletic Club; 1 foot:

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**Second. H. Rose, Company D. Scratch. Time—7 seconds.

caused by chronic dysentery, he was now satisfied that Baum had met his death by arsenical and antimonial poisons.

The doctor's evidence remained unshaken when Mr. O'sullivan had done with him, notwithstanding the fact that the lawyer inquired, with much emotion, whether Mr. Nicoll or the Matual Life Insurance Company had on last Friday paid the doctor any money or promised to pay him any. The doctor said they had not, and Mr. Nicoll smilingly inquired whether Dr. O'Sullivan had paid him any. But it seemed that Mr. O'Sullivan had been equally neglectful of Dr. Minden's interests.

Dr. O'liare testified to the facts of the inquest, simply corroborating the evidence of Coroner Schultze, and Dr. McAlpin ended the day's seession with a description of the organs taken from the body at the autopsy. Dr. McAlpin is a demonstrator of pathological anatomy in the Carnegle Laboratory. His examination of the organs was intended simply to learn their general condition, which was that of a fair degree of preservation. Mr. O'Sullivan, in cross-examination, carried the doctor off among the peasants of Silesia, and succeeded in discovering to the jury that he, that is, Mr. O'Sullivan, was well informed about the said peasants. He also asked the doctor a great many questions that nobody understood except himself and the doctor, and the doctor rather vaguely. They were full of medical lore, Latin terms, and they reekel with the odors of the morgae. But at last the doctor was allewed to go, and the way is now clear for the testimony of Professor Doremus.

LOCAL BOARDS AUE DISGRUNTLED.

LOCAL BOARDS ARE DISGRUNTLED.

GRIEVANCES OF MANAGERS OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AGAINST THE STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

The rumblings of discontent on the part of the board of managers of the State hospitals for the insane with the State Lunacy Commission, which have been heard for the last two months, have broken forth in a decided roar, which will hardly subside until the commission modifies its ways. Representatives of seven of the eight hospitals for the insane in the State have been in New-York the last two days discussing their grievances. They were summoned to attend a special con-ference of the State Lunacy Commission at the Park Avenue Hetel yesterday afternoon, but on arriving were told that the conference had been postponed because two of the managers were ab-

postponed because two of the managers were absent.

The trouble between the managers and the commissioners grows out of the latter's interpretation of their powers under the new State Care act. The managers say that the commissioners have usurped all the control of the State hospitals for the insane, and left the local boards absolutely without authority. They cannot order their own supplies, or even suggest the amount needed, with any certainty of having their judgment approved by the commissioners have accoment. They say they savel the State 55,000 in October and \$17,000 in November. But the managers say that the commissioners have saved nothing, but have merely transferred the expenses of one month to another.

The representatives of the board of managers who came to New-York to confer with the Lunacy Commissioners held a meeting at the Gilacy House Monday night, and another at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. Commission consists of Dr. Carthes State Lunacy Commission cons

Commissioners held a meeting at the Only Verner Monday night, and another at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday.

The State Lunary Commission consists of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, of this city; Goodwin Brown, of Albany, and Henry A. Revers, of Greenport, L. I. Dr. MacDonald was seen hat evening at his rooms in the Cambridge, He said:

"What some of the members of the boards of managers say about the restriction of their former rights is true. The State Lunary Commission, by the State Care act, which went into effect last October, has received increased power, and it is the use of this power that causes the complaint. We have now the disposal of the money voted by the State for the running expenses of the State hospitals for the insane. None of that money, however, passes through our hands. The board of managers of each asylum makes out 'ts monthly requisition and submits the list to the Commission for approval. In the lists of October and November, since the State Care act has been in effect, we have made changes, curtailing the expenses of the institutions where the demand made seemed greater than necessary. The managers who are complaining now are those who have been asked to do with less than they have been asked to do with less than they have ever, that some of the asylums are needlessly extravagant, and that extravagance we shall try to remedy."

A LARGE CROWD SEES THE SECOND GAME OF THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CLOSE PLAY NEAR THE END OF THE CONTEST

AROUSES GREAT INTEREST-SLOSSON'S

"SCRATCH" PROVOKES A LAUGH. The second game in the series of six which will be played in the great triangular tournament be-tween Frank C. Ives, Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson, was played last night at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

As on Monday night, the fourteen-inch balk line game was played, 600 points up. The contestants, the old rivals—Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slos-son—were presented to the spectators by Maurice As on Monday night, the fourteen-inch balk line game was played, 600 points up. The contestants, the old rivals—Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson—were presented to the spectators by Maurice Daly at 8:15. George Moulton was chosen referee, and Budd Schofield, marker. City officials, clubmen, doctors, merchant-princes, lawyers, men-about town, and boys from "de Bowery." all sat for hours watching the spheres as they rolled, responsive to the dextrous work of the two experts.

Slosson won the bank, chose the white ball, exchanged his coat for the brown cardigan jacket he wore at the first game, began work in his siow, deliberate way, made fifty points, and then missed on an easy masse shot.

Schaefer, in a black jacket, with shiny slik sleeves and a slik handkerchief tucked in his swaisteoat, played and missed. Slosson made fifty eight on his second inning, and when he missed schaefer made his first count. He played nervously till he was applauded for a good shot—his ninetenth—and from that time on his stroke was sure, and the world.

sponsive to the dextrous work of the two experts.

Slosson won the bank, chose the white ball, exchanged his coat for the brown cardigan jacket he wore at the first game, began work in his slow, deliberate way, made fifty points, and then missed on an easy massé shot.

Schaefer, in a black jacket, with shiny slik sleeves and a slik handkerchief tucked in his swaistcoat, played and missed. Slosson made fifty-eight on his second inning, and when he missed Schaefer made his first count. He played nervously till he was applauded for a good shot—his nine-teenth—and from that time on his stroke was sure, and he kept the balls at the lower rail till he scored fifty-two. The twenty-ninth, a massé, with the balls all in a bunch was a master stroke, but he failed on one just like it after his fifty-second shot. Slosson followed with thirty-eight points, making some beautiful shots, and missing an easy carom, simply because the ball had not force enough—"didn't have the legs."

Schaefer's third liming was disappointing. He made but fourteen points out of a good leave, missing on a single cushion shot. Slosson was on the road to a big run on the fourth linning when a "kiss" cut him short at twenty-seven. Schaefer then did same good work which at times was nothing short of brilliant-all at the upper rail this time. He made fifty-four points and missed on a two-cushion shot. Slosson made one on his fifth, and Schaefer followed with twenty-five. Slosson scored his first zero in the sixth inning. Schaefer followed with twenty-seven, and when he fell on the twenty-eighth, his ball stopping within a hair's-breadth of the carom a loud "Oh!" of disappointment went up from the spectators.

In the seventh inning there was a difference of 100 in the scores, Slosson having 367 to his credit and schaefer 267. Schaefer wiped out this majority amid great applause in the thirteenth inning.

Then the interest in the game became greater, and reached its climax in the eighteenth inning, when Slosson made ninety-six points, which left him onl

Schaefer-0, 52, 14, 54, 25, 27, 0, 15, 85, 42, 1, 2, 127, 25, 65, 0, 27, 2-513.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB STAKES. ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1894-NOT LESS THAN \$1,000 TO BE ADDED TO ANY RACE.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces that The Coney Island Jockey Club announces that for the season of 1894 not less than \$1,000 will be added to any race. The June meeting will extend from June 16 to June 30, and the autumn meeting from August 25 to September 8. The Great Trial Stakes for the June meeting of 1894, for foals of '92, with \$20,000 guaranteed; the Double Event for the June meeting of 1894, for foals of '92, with \$10,000 guaranteed, and the Futurity Stakes, for 1896, for foals of '94, with \$17,500 added, will close on January 2, 1894. The time for closing the Suburban Handicap and other stakes for 1854 will be announced later.

A "RINGER" AMONG THE AMATEURS.

ATHLETIC GAMES OF THE 12TH REGIMENT-THE WINNER OF THE HALF-MILE RUN

All the people who could find seats, and a good many who could not, watched the games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association at the armory, at Columbus-ave. and Sixty-second-st., last even-ing. There were not so many entries as are usually seen at the games of the association, but there were enough. The only fault which has ever been found with the games of the 12th was that there were so many entries that they lasted too long. Particulars of the contests follow:

60-yard dash, for 12th Regiment men exclusively (handi-

second, C. Cleveland, Xavier Athletic Association. Time-2 min. 20 2-5 sec. The man whose name appeared on the programme as A. G. Fox won the race, but was disqualified because he was not a novice. His real name was Fowler.

One-mile walk (handicap), open to all amateurs—Won by L. Leibgold, New-Jersey Athlotic Club, 28 seconds; second, D. Fox, 40 seconds; third, C. Leibgold, 55 seconds.

Time-7 minutes 37 seconds. Time—7 minutes 37 seconds.

Half-mile, heavy marching order, go-as-you-please (scratch), for members of the 12th Regiment only—Woa by R. Miller, Company D; second, F. A. Starr, Company D. Time—2 minutes 42 2-5 seconds.

W. A. Eumons, 15 yards; second, J. C. Beyer, Young Men's Christian Association, 16 yards. Time-87 2.5 sec-

onds.
Two-mile bleyele race (handleap), open to all amateurs.
Final won by F. Gurner, Elizabeth Wheelmen, 130 yards;
second, H. J. New, Savoy Athletic Club, 120 yards; third, C. Oswald, Riverside Wheelmen. Time-6 minutes 82-5

B. J. Woodruff, St. George Athletic Club, scratch; second, F. H. Meyers, St. George Athletic Club, 15 yards; third, R. G. Smith, Pastime Athletic Club, 15 yards. The e-quarter rule run (handicap), open to all amateurs— Won by A. J. Walsh, Navier Athletic Association, scratch; second, G. T. Fitzgerald, St. Stephen's Athletic Club, 25 yards; third, J. Fitzpatrick, 90 yards. Time-3 minutes

WILL LET THE SCHOOL QUESTION DROP.

Baltimore, Dec. 12 (Special).-The school question Baltimore, Dec. 12 (Special).—The school question was considered at the quarterly meeting of the Catholic clergy at the residence of the Vicar-General to-day. Cardinal Gibbons presided. The circular recently issued advocating the division of the State school funds and the proposed memorial to the Legislature on that subject were discussed. While all present favored State aid for parochial schools, it was determined not to agitate the question any further at this time. The Cardinal is said to have advised that the matter be dropped.

ALPHA DELTA PHI ELECTS OFFICERS.

The annual meeting and reunion of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New-York City took place at the clubhouse, No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., last evening. The busi-ness of the meeting was the election of officers and six members of the Board of Governors. The present officers of the club were re-elected, as follows: President, Joseph H. Choate; first vice-president, Edward Patterson; second vice-president, Benjamin W. Franklin; treasurer, Nelson S. Spencer; secretary, A. Fillmore Hyde, The election of the Board of Governors resulted as follows: To serve until December, 1894, Brainard Tolles; until December, 1895, Alfred L. Manierre; until December, 1896, Joseph H. Choate, Benjamin W. Franklin, George J. Peet and Charles M. Baker.

Immediately after the business meeting the club held its annual reception. The fourth annual loan exhibimembers of the Board of Governors. The present officers

its annual reception. The fourth annual ion exhibi-tion, which has been held at the clubhouse during last week, has been well attended. As the weather prelast week, has been well attended. As the weather pre-vented many ladles from attending the loan exhibition and reception on Saturday last dadies' day), a further opportunity to view the exhibition will be given to-day. Invitations for Saturday and cards of members introduc-ing their friends will be honored between 11 a. m. and Among those present last evening were: Frederick L.

Allen, J. M. Allen, Collin Armstrong, C. M. Baker, Jefferson Clark, W. B. Clark, W. N. Cohen, George E. Debevoise, S. W. Dunning, Alfred Ely, B. W. Franklin, H. J. Hemmens, B. W. Hitchcock, A. F. Hyde, R. F. Lee, Jr., W. W. Lyon, A. L. Manierre, Charles May, J. V. V. Olcott, G. J. Feet, Charles E. Quimby, W. B. Rankine, Ellis H. Roberts, E. W. Sanborn, Clarence A. Seward, B. Skaats, N. S. Spencer, C. E. Sprague, W. Sully, H. N. Twombly, E. M. Ward, W. I. Washburn, H. H. Williams, A. P. Alvord, W. J. Betts, G. W. Hubbell, E. S. Joy, I. A. Shaler, T. M. Taft, Benjamin W. Woodward and Everett Yeau. Allen, J. M. Allen, Collin Armstrong, C

A NEW CHAPEL DEDICATED.

The latchatring hung on the outside of the new door that leads to the new chapel belonging to the "Old First" Presbyterian Church last night. The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield and his congregation and their friends were

SLOSSON DEFEATS SCHAEFER. DANGER JUST AHEAD

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Abroad at This Time

of the Year. "It is surprising how many people are suffering to-day from se-called coughs, colds and influenza."

The remark was made by a very prominent professer, connected with one of the leading New-York hospitals

it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip, ple feel out of sorts, success, have pains in the mand bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; no

"Now, oll such symptoms need to

dedicating it to the noble purpose for which it serected. They have reason to be proud of the char which has cost the church \$00,000.

TWIN SISTERS BECOME INSANE.

THERE WERE TRIPLETS BORN, BUT ONE OF THEM DIED IN INFANCY.

The published story of the three sisters—triplets—who at the mature age of thirty-five years almost simultaneously developed insanity, is one that might well have tested the imaginative powers of might well have tested the imaginative powers of a Balzac. The truth is, however, that while there were three sisters born triplets one of them died in infancy, and it was the two remaining sisters who became insane. The records of Bellevue Ho-pital to-day contain the entries, Elizabeth Bassett, thirty-five, No. 225 East Twenty-third-st., insane, sent to the State Lunatic Asylum, and Susannah Bassett, thirty-five, No. 729 Marcy-ave., Brooklyn, insane, also removed to the State Lunatic Asylum. In the morning of last Friday two comely, well-In the morning of last Friday two comely, well-dressed women walked into the outdoor department of Bellevue Hospital and requested an interview with Dr. A. Wallace, who has charge of that office. The first woman, introducing herself as Susan Bassett, said, "This is my sister Elizabeth; her mind, poor creature, is unbalanced, and I would like to put her in safe keeping."

A minute's examination convinced Dr. Wallace that Elizabeth Bassett was little better than an absolute idiot, and he at once transferred her to the insage navillon. Susan begged hard to be

the insane pavilion. Susan begged hard to be allowed to accompany her sister, and then Dr. Wallace noticed that she carried an artificial right hand, encased in a glove. With her sister she walked into the insane pavilion. As the moment of parting drew near she grew more and more voluble in her pity for the unfortunate creature by of parting drew near sne grew more and more voluble in her pity for the unfortunate creature by her side, and even before the nurses around her were aware of it she was raving, laughing and screaming in a wild mediev of incoherence.

Dr. Allen Douglas, who now hurried up, saw what no one had hitherto suspected—that Susan was even more insane than her sister, and he ordered her detention.

On Monday the two women were removed to Blackwell's Island.

Each one of the sisters believing that she is sane, bewalls the condition of the other one. The sisters were born in this country of Irish parentage and have never been married.

Susannah Bassett has lived at No. 739 Marcyave. Brooklyn, for the last two months. She lost four fingers of her left hand in a laundry about three months ago. She left her home on Friday, saying that she was going to see her twin sister Lizzie, at No. 12 Walworth-st., where a third sister, Mrs. Jennie Hussey, lives. The people where Susannah lived, say she was an industrious, hardworking girl, but since she lost her fingers she had been despondent and acted strangely at times.

Enropean Advertisements.

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